

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
at
ROLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAMBIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN ADVANCE.
C. H. BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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do do 6 months	140 00
do do 1 year	250 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- M. B. JOHNSON.**
Dentist. Office in Jackson & 3rd St. block, over the Black County Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- KNOWLTON & JACKSON.**
Attorneys at Law, 1st and 2nd Sts. block, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- JOHN WINANS.**
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- J. W. D. PARKER.**
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Main street. may2nd1w
- WILLARD MERRILL.**
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office opposite the Black County Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- L. DAY & CO.**
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in Williams's 3 story block, East Milwaukee street. jun14th
- NOAH NEWELL.**
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lumber block, corner of 3rd and Main streets, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- S. H. COLE, M. D.**
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at 2nd and 3rd Sts. block, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- I. O. M. F.**
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, corner in Lappin's block, on Westway, Evening of each week. ap2nd1w
- P. D. SILVERMAN, M. D.**
Dentist. Office at 2nd and 3rd Sts. block, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- ELDRIDGE & PRASE.**
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Meyer's block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. S. PRASE, Jr. ap2nd1w
- T. M. ATHONSON.**
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, etc. Office at 2nd and 3rd Sts. block, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.**
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods north of Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- SANFORD A. HUDSON.**
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire block, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- H. A. PATTERSON.**
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office. ap2nd1w
- NEW YORK CASH STORE.**
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Sugar, Lard, Butter, and all kinds of Groceries, 1st and 2nd Sts. block, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS.**
Attorney and Counselors at Law, Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. ap2nd1w
- W. ROBINSON.**
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with all drawings, specifications, and all contracts, etc., etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block. ap2nd1w

WANTED!

Recruits for the 5th Regiment of Infantry

of the

REGULAR ARMY!

1. Inducement to all soldiers.

2. They being sure from the moment of their enlistment of the best of the army.

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WINE AND LIQUORS

AT

WHEELLOCK'S.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND the finest articles of

choice liquors, and at the lowest prices.

These goods were all bought with the gold, and

the stock could not be sold at a profit.

Many articles cannot, by law, be imported in less

than 100 gallon packages, and small dealers cannot

buy them in large quantities, consequently if you want

Genuine Liquors

go to Wheellock's. The stock is complete, and any one

wanting a pure article can depend on getting it there.

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PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,

West Milwaukee Street,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.



G. R. Curtis

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY

KEEPS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF ALL ARTICLES BELONGING

TO THE DRUGGIST'S TRADE, AND THE

Best Quality,

and always sells at the

LOWEST PRICES

Physicians are requested to examine quality and price.

Painting Materials,

a full assortment.

Oye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil

best quality and low price.

BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE.

Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.

BRUSHES AND COMBS

TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,

Hair Oils and Pomades.

PORTFOLIO, POCKET KNIVES, NICK

TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,

all for sale

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

DEALERS

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

Quavers from the Capitol.

The course being pursued by Gen. Butler

at New Orleans, as reported by the

Memphis Avalanche, meets with general

approval here. It is thought, that when-

ever the power of the government has been

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Advertisements: For one square, first insertion, 10 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 5 cents. For a full page, first insertion, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes various goods like flour, sugar, and other household items.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- Dr. H. Johnson, Physician, No. 100 Main Street.
- Dr. J. W. Barker, Physician, No. 100 Main Street.
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WANTED?

Recruits for the 5th Regiment of Infantry of the Regular Army.

ADOLESCENT CONVALESCENTS.

No. 100 Main Street, Chicago.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

McKee & Bro's. Main Street, Janesville.

Piano Forte and Organ!

Mrs. S. F. Fisk, No. 100 Main Street.

FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER

At the Board of Supervisors.

Sabbath School Libraries.

McKee & Bro's. Main Street, Janesville.

WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE

At the Office of the Register.

WINES AND LIQUORS

At the Office of the Register.

WHEELLOCK'S

At the Office of the Register.

Genuine Liquors

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JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Have made to the Office of the Daily Gazette.

Best Jobbing Offices

In the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin.

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

We are enabled to execute any order for work with

PROMPTNESS

in this section of the state, and

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS

We have in our employment a foreman whose good

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of the proprietors is also given to every job done

Work and our Facilities for Executing It.

In the fullest confidence that they will be

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1862

Chicago and North-Western Railway

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS

Trains leave Janesville:

Accommodation Train for Chicago, 5:00 A.M.

Day Express, 6:00 A.M.

Chicago Train, 7:00 A.M.

Passenger Train for Chicago, 8:00 A.M.

Night Express, 9:00 A.M.

Chicago Train, 10:00 A.M.

Passenger Train for Chicago, 11:00 A.M.

Night Express, 12:00 A.M.

Chicago Train, 1:00 A.M.

Passenger Train for Chicago, 2:00 A.M.

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Night Express, 9:00 A.M.

Chicago Train, 10:00 A.M.

Michigan Central and Great Western (Canada) Railway.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake at

Chicago:

6:00 A.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

except Sunday.

7:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

except Sunday.

8:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

except Sunday.

9:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

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10:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

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11:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

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12:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

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1:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

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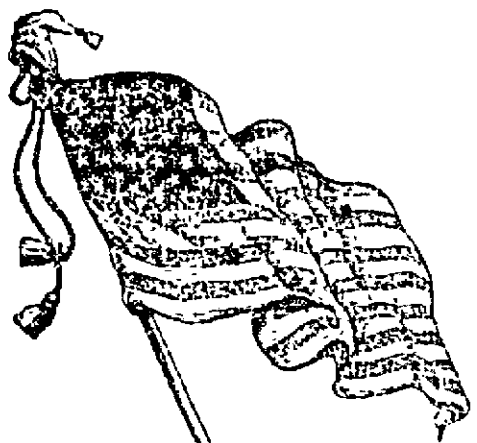
1:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

except Sunday.

2:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

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3:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, every day



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Hunter's Proclamation.

The proclamation of Gen. Hunter, freeing the slaves in his department, is believed to be genuine, at Washington. It has created great excitement among the politicians there, and it is predicted that the president will modify or revoke it. If, as is asserted, Hunter had no instructions in relation to the slaves, he clearly had a right to do what he has done, if he considered it a military necessity. Situated as he is, with three states to subdue and bring into the Union, in which there is no Union sentiment among the people, with an inadequate force at his command, and the sickly season fast approaching, what else could he do?

There are one million of blacks, inured to the climate, scattered over his department, ready to aid him in his work, if he will give them freedom. If he believes their help available and that without them he could not succeed, he was bound by conscience and military duty to do as he has done. The President may revoke the proclamation, but he will take the responsibility upon himself of the failure of the campaign which is possible if not probable, in the far south, during the heat of summer, if the course taken by Hunter is not sustained. We hope he will uphold the righteous act of his general, and thus strike a blow at the rebellion which will utterly destroy it.

A REBEL PRISONER SHOT AT CAMP RANDALL.—The Madison Journal of last evening says:—"One of the rebel prisoners at camp Randall was shot, this morning, by private Wicks, Capt. Bennett's company, who was acting as one of the sentries. The circumstances, as we hear them, were briefly as follows: One of the prisoners was intruding in a certain nameless respect upon the sentry's beat. The sentry ordered him off. Upon this another prisoner, a brother of the first mentioned, stepped forward and commenced abusing the sentry in the foulest language he was capable of using, applying the most opprobrious epithets to him. Whereupon Wicks raised his musket and shot the offender dead on the spot.

We hear that some of the prisoners have been quite insolent of late. The sentries have been ordered, we are told, to fire upon prisoners who assail them in this manner, and the prisoners duly notified accordingly. This is the first instance where the order has been carried into effect, though we hear that a sentry several days ago upon being called a "Bull Run son of a bitch," by a prisoner, snapped his musket at him, which missed fire on account of a defective cap.

"Six thousand Illinois boys against 30,000 rebels," says the Chicago Tribune, speaking of the battle of Farmington. Is that quite fair, when there were present in the battle one regiment from Wisconsin, one from Missouri, one from Ohio, and an Iowa battery and regiment of cavalry, and several companies from the 4th Michigan cavalry? Illinois is a good and patriotic state, but some of her sons boast too much, and appear unwilling to credit others for gallantry when merited.

Charleston Mercury says that twelve thousand foreign denizens in New Orleans had organized to fight in defense of New Orleans, but decline going out to fight in the confederate cause. Good for the foreign denizens.

It is reported that the reappearance of gold and silver at Norfolk is welcomed with enthusiasm by the people.—Exchange.

How much has the appearance of gold and silver "to do with the enthusiasm" with which the dear "dear old flag" is welcomed in many parts of Secession?

General Scott thinks "Davis will not be caught. He will probably escape, through Texas, into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors who may be taken, I would mete out a system of judicious but liberal hanging."

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, proclaimed martial law in Charleston, on the 5th inst.

It was Gen. Wadsworth and not Gen. Tredway who brought the intelligence of the death of Lieut. Benish, as we incorrectly stated yesterday.

MESSR. TALK SAUCY.—Gen. Burnside recently issued the following order to the people of North Carolina:

"Whoever, after the issue of this order, shall, within the limits to which the Union arms may extend in this department, utter one word against the government of the United States, will at once be arrested and closely confined. It must be distinctly understood that this department is under martial law, and treason expressed or implied, will meet with speedy punishment."

WELCOME SHOWERS.—Within the last twenty-four hours this vicinity has been visited by several showers of rain which have given a new start to vegetation and relieved the fears of an injurious drought. At Harvard, we understand, the rain fell in torrents, accompanied with hail.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the morning of May 9th Gen. Pope's forces were ordered on towards Corinth, to scour the country. We met the enemy in force 2½ miles from Corinth. Our advance was skirmishing, most of the day, with the enemy, with but little loss. Night coming on, we fell back to Farmington, four miles from Corinth. Gen. Plummer's brigade was ordered to remain near Farmington to keep the rebels in check should they advance on us. The entire force was ordered back to camp except our brigade, consisting of the 8th Wisconsin, 11th Missouri, 20th and 27th Illinois and one Iowa battery; we slept the best we could that night on the open field.

On the morning of the 9th sharp skirmishing commenced early, between the pickets of both sides; our skirmishers were unable to hold their position, owing to the great numbers brought against them.—They gradually fell back to the brigade, the enemy at the same time planting a battery that they brought to bear on us with terrible effect. We were ordered to lie under the crown of a hill, until the enemy's infantry made their appearance in the open field. We laid in this position for nearly two hours. The rebels dropping shot and shell into our ranks constantly. While lying in this position I saw many a brave fellow fall.

They at last made their appearance on the field; we were then ordered to advance to the top of the hill and give it to them. The 8th advanced in splendid style and opened such a deadly fire on them that they were driven from the field; and such a yell as was given by the Wisconsin boys would have done you good to hear. The men fought bravely and stood on the top of the hill and kept firing away, after orders came to cease firing; they were so eager to follow the thing up that I had to go to the front of my company and beat them back with my sword. The cavalry then made a charge and drove them from one battery; at this time another battery opened on us and I am sorry to say Lieut. Benish and Corporal John A. White were mortally wounded, both died shortly after being carried to the rear. Braver men never fell on a battle field, both did their duty until the last, saying after they fell, boys you can't do anything for us, give it to them, give it to them. James Rogers slightly wounded in the thigh with shell, the same that killed Lieut. Benish and Corporal White. Gen. L. Griffith had his bayonet sheath shot away from his side, and C. H. Joesten of my company had a ball pass through his cartridge box. Several narrow escapes besides. Company G had the only men killed, so far, in the regiment; 2 killed and 17 wounded in the whole regiment. Capt. Perkins, of company C, was badly wounded; two men have had their limbs amputated. As a general thing the wounded are doing well. In the brigade 70 were killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, as we were ordered to fall back over the creek, for the purpose of drawing them out in range of our batteries, but they withdrew at the same time that we did.

You can tell the friends of my company that the Janesville boys did their duty, bravely, and stood up to the rack amid the showers of shot and shell from the enemy, and never flinched. I could mention the names of men in my company whom it was almost impossible to persuade to fall back, when ordered, but all did so well, that I shall not, for the present, mention any in particular. The 8th regiment did splendidly throughout and you can be proud of them. Lieut. Col. Robbins behaved splendidly, and Major Jefferson is "a brick." Rogers will be out in a few days. The rest of my men are safe and well. Hoping we may all return safe at home, I am yours, &c., W. B. BRITTON, Capt. Co. G, 8th Reg. Wis. Vol.

We are permitted to make the following additional extracts from members of Capt. Britton's company:

DEAR BROTHER:—Since I wrote to you last, we have had a pretty tough time, for we have been having a "scrimmage" with the secesh around about here; but, thank God, I am all right as yet.

I will try and give you a little idea of the fight, and what part the old 8th took:

Day before yesterday morning our regiment was ordered to take one day's rations and be ready to start at seven in the morning. The first day we went within three miles of Corinth, and had quite a lively time with the secesh pickets, but there was none of our regiment hurt. Company G was sent out in advance of the regiment, deployed as skirmishers. We expected to meet some of the enemy, but none came in sight till we were coming back to where the rest of the men had stopped, when all at once there was a whole volley fired at us, but all the shots fell short. About sundown we were ordered to fall back about three miles, and camp there for the night. Nothing happened till one o'clock next day, when the rebels advanced on us, with a strong force, and planted their batteries within about half a mile from where we were stationed. The place where we were, was just over the brow of a small hill, in a ravine, and it was a good thing for us that that hill was there, for if it had not been, the 8th would not have had as many men as there is now, as we would have been cut all to pieces. I tell you what it is, if the shot, shell and canister didn't fly over our devoted heads, then I am no judge, but as luck would have it none of them took effect till we were ordered back, and just as we were going into the woods there was a shell come through our ranks and killed Lieut. BENISH and Corp. JOHN A. WHITE; the same shell wounding JAMES ROGERS.

I was standing between the lieutenant and Rogers. The piece that killed the lieutenant came within about four inches of taking my leg off. There is no telling who may fall next; but I have no fears for myself. If I have another chance I will do the best I can. I do not know

whether I killed any of the secesh or not, but I shot four times at them, that I know of. Our general said that the 8th did the best of any troops that he ever saw, under the same circumstances; that we laid under a most terrible fire for more than two hours, with no chance to fire at them, they were so far off. But our chances came at last, and if we didn't give them five or six good volleys as has been fired out of any guns during this campaign; and I tell you, the secesh "skedaddled" into the woods at double-quick, and then our cavalry charged on their battery, but could not take it.

There was a deserter came into camp, to day, who was in the fight yesterday. Our major asked him a good many questions, and among them, he asked him if any of their men got hurt in the fight? He replied that no one was hurt till a regiment rose up from behind a hill and poured a volley into them that scattered them right and left; and I guess it is so, for I could see them run after we fired on them. I expect you will hear the particulars of the scrimmage in the papers before you get this; and you may hear that the 8th was pretty badly out up; but there were only two of the regiment killed, and thirty wounded. The killed were both out of our company.

I hear that there is to be a general movement on Corinth within two days, and I shall be one of them. M. H. DOTY.

We have lost our 2d lieutenant, R. D. Benish, and Corporal John A. White, and James Rogers is wounded, but will soon be well. It occurred in this wise:—On Thursday morning last we were ordered to take one day's rations in our haversacks and start for Corinth. We did so, and came upon the enemy's pickets about 10 o'clock. We kept up a lively fire with them until dark, when we retired about two miles back for the night. On the following morning the firing again began with more spirit than on the preceding day, and as the day advanced the firing increased, the enemy being about 40,000 strong, moving in solid column, and firing their cannon with wonderful rapidity. Our forces kept gradually falling back, our object being to call them out far enough to let our right, under Grant and Buell, come in their rear, and cut them off. About two o'clock in the afternoon they were within musket shot of us, their batteries throwing shot, shell and grape over our heads and in our ranks at an awful rate. Here was a place to try men's souls I tell you. While lying here the lieutenant, colonel of the 17th Illinois had his leg taken off, which resulted in his death. At the time it occurred he was standing within a few feet of me, talking to our orderly. The time had now arrived for us to show ourselves, and when the word was given we advanced to the top of the hill and rose up en masse, and moved the rebels down like leaves, while they broke ranks and skedaddled for a ravine in their rear, but hundreds of them fell before they reached it, as the cavalry, who charged about this time, testify. Here our gallant lieutenant fell, as did also Corporal White, both killed by the same shell. The shot struck the lieutenant between the knee and the body, splintering the bone into thousands of pieces and mangling the body awfully. White was struck in the groin, tearing his intestines and scattering them on the ground; both died after a few hours. Rogers was wounded by a piece of shell which struck him on the thigh, but did him no serious injury, and he will soon recover; but we have met with an irreparable loss in the persons of our lieutenant and corporal, for two better men never lived. When bearing Lieut. Benish from the field, he told the boys to leave him, as he must die, and return to the ranks to fight the enemy. He leaves a regiment of friends to mourn his loss. Our regiment has been complimented by our brigade commander, Gen. Palmer, and several other generals, for their gallant conduct during the fight. Col. Loomis said that if he had eight regiments like the 8th Wisconsin he would take Corinth, but this would be impossible, although a braver regiment never fought than the 8th. We stood up under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, as unconcerned as if there was no one but ourselves on the field. J.

DEAR BROTHER:—The eighth was under a four hour's steady fire, most of the time lying under the brow of a hill; but when the order came for the 8th to advance to the top of the hill, we arose, marched to the top, delivered a volley, dropped down, loaded, raised, fired again, and so on until we had fired four rounds having the fifth in the musket. After the fourth volley had been fired we were ordered to fall back slowly; in falling back, a shell from the rebel battery to the left of us went through the right of our company, killing our second corporal, John A. White, and wounding James Rogers. Four boys—Bill McNair, William Trask, Thomas Dole and myself—took the lieutenant and carried him about a mile, when from sheer exhaustion we took him into the woods and laid him down, and McNair and myself went after an ambulance. McNair went into camp before he found an ambulance, and I, meeting some boys carrying John White, took hold and helped carry him to camp, then being about a mile from camp. I have now on my pants leg a large spot of blood which I intend to leave there to keep me in mind of the battle of Farmington, May 9th, 1862. HENRY WHITTIER.

A MAN FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS.—Yesterday morning Mr. Michael Norton discovered a dead man in the woods on his farm in the town of Emmett. Who he was, what was his name, how he came there, what caused his death, no one knows. He was visited by Dr. Cody, who found his body so far decomposed, that nothing could be ascertained relative to the disease that carried him off. He was found in a shallow grave, in a fit of insanity and perished.—Waterloo Dem.

Lieut. Anson Doolittle, of Gen. Hunter's staff, is raising a company of colored men at Port Royal. Gen. Hunter has authorized the enlistment of a regiment of blacks to be commanded by officers, who are to be appointed by him.—Havre Press.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 16. The war department has received a dispatch from General Mitchell, stating that on the 13th General Nagley's expedition from Paducah, supported by Colonel Little's expedition from Athens entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Tennessee river, and destroying a portion of the ferry boats. Hearing of our approach, the enemy removed their artillery, &c., before we arrived. Expecting an obstinate defense of the passage of Elk river, Gen. Mitchell accompanied the expedition. The enemy fled at our approach.

An expedition was sent immediately to secure a bridge across Shad creek and the ferry below, which was doubtless accomplished.

There are now about 1,500 rebel cavalry this side of the river, in small bands, whom we will hunt down. Mitchell says: "We have exterminated a gunboat, and I will soon pay my respects to the enemy in the eastern region under my command."

A gentleman who has just arrived from the northern part of the state communicates the following:

On Wednesday morning, May 14th, a soldier belonging to Col. Cameron's regiment was shot and killed, when on his way homeward upon a furlough, by some rebel assassin, when near Plattsburgh, Mo., about 20 miles from Cameron. He was unarmed, and was murdered from sheer rebel malignity by an assassin.

Col. Catherwood, who is most energetic in suppressing the bushwhacking banditti, as soon as the fact was known, despatched a party of cavalry in pursuit of the murderers, who, it is believed, can be identified, and one man against whom there are circumstances of suspicion, was taken and brought a prisoner to the camp at Cameron. Hopes are entertained of securing the guilty man at any rate, and bringing him to punishment.

WASHINGTON, May 16. Union prisoners from Richmond report a large number of families going south. They say that Jeff. Davis had gone to Tuscaloosa, Ala. The Union sentiment at Richmond was strong and increasing. The secretary of war has ordered the release of the rebel Colonel W. E. Baldwin, of Virginia, to be exchanged for Colonel Corcoran.

CAME TO MILTON FROM WILMINGTON, May 16th.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Without waiting further for official reports, which have not yet reached me, I wish to bear testimony to the splendid conduct of Hooker's and Kearney's divisions, under command of Gen. Heintzelman, in the battle of Strassburg. Their bearing was worthy of veterans. Hooker's division fought gallantly withstood the attack of greatly superior numbers, with very heavy loss. Kearney arrived in time to restore the fortune of the day, and came gallantly into action. I shall probably have occasion to call attention to other commands, and not wish to do injury to them by mentioning them now. Had I read the full information I now have in regard to the troops above named, when I first telegraphed, they would have been specially mentioned and commended. I spoke only of what I knew at the time, and I shall rejoice to do full justice to all engaged. [Signed]

GEO. B. MCLELLAN, Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 16. The skillful and gallant conduct of Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, and the forces under his command, which resulted in the surrender of Norfolk and the evacuation of the shore batteries erected by the rebels at Sewall's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the iron clad steamer Merrimack, is regarded as among the important successes of the present war. The President therefore orders that his thanks, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, be communicated by the war department to Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the brilliant operations mentioned. By order of the President, made at the city of Norfolk on the 11th day of May, 1862.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New York, May 16. The Express says: A brigade to be composed entirely of colored soldiers, officered by white men, is now being raised in this city. The brigade is to consist of five regiments, the command of which is to be given to John Creighton, formerly lieutenant colonel of the New York 6th, Billy Wilson's. The command of one of the regiments has been tendered to a captain of the Fire Zouaves.

Chicago, May 16. A special dispatch to the Tribune says: The steamer Gladiator has arrived from Pittsburgh Landing. There was a rumor at the landing that the secesh had sent a flag of truce to Gen. Halleck asking for an armistice of 10 days. This was subsequently corroborated by despatches. It was said the matter was under consideration, when the Gladiator left.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 16. Marshal Lamont is reported to be at work with five or six aids in Dr. Green's Row, picking out fugitive slaves from Maryland.

Four hundred loyal blacks, all ages are being taught in a school here. Gen. C. S. Hamilton's abrupt dismissal from the command of his division, by Gen. McClellan, excites great sympathy here, where he is now.

It is reported that the military guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad say if guards are withdrawn the road would be destroyed in twenty-four hours. The hostility of residents of the valley of Virginia to the government is implacable.

The senate by acclamation confirmed the nomination to a full major generalship of Gen. Wool. The nomination expressed that the promotion was made for gallant and meritorious conduct in the capture of Norfolk.

At another and three small children, alleged fugitives from Prussia George county, Md., were seized in Prussia by the quarters on Capitol Hill, by Marshal Lane, who, accompanied by lawyer Bradley, three slaveholders, and five deputies, searched vainly for others for whom he held process. He is said to have sixty or seventy writs already. Fifty others returned to day to their Maryland masters.

The President says Gen. Hunter's proclamation was issued without his knowledge or authority. He is much exercised in mind about it, and says Gen. Hunter not only had no authority to issue such a proclamation, but he was specially enjoined not to meddle with matters political. On the other hand, some of the most influential members of the cabinet say the proclamation cannot be rescinded.

of blacks in the military service, perhaps causes hesitation.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, May 16. The sanitary condition of the soldiers at this military post is extremely deplorable. The collection of pools of stagnant water within the levee is bringing forth its legitimate fruit in the sickness and death of the unfortunate soldiers compelled to reside in the government barracks. Out of the 63d Illinois regiment—Col. Moro's—nearly two hundred are in the hospitals already, and the rest soon will be if some measures be not devised to clear the city of the superabundant water and filth.

Gen. Halleck is daily receiving reinforcements from the east via the Ohio and Tennessee rivers. The steamer Platte Valley arrived this evening with the 7th Missouri, from Lexington, Missouri.

The steamer Imperial arrived here (at Cairo) last night, with 805 sick and wounded, en route for St. Louis.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

CHICAGO, May 17.

Special to the Tribune from Cairo.—The gunboat Cincinnati has been cut off the bottom of the river at Fort Wright. It was supposed she would leave for Cairo, yesterday.

The Memphis Appeal, of the 11th, contains a letter from a correspondent, who says, in the naval engagement the rebel loss was eight killed and sixteen wounded.

New York, May 17.

Times special.—Hunter's proclamation excites scarcely any interest in Washington. No one attaching any importance as to the efficiency to produce the end designed. Martial law is only enforced by his command adequate to enforce this proclamation. His declaring freedom to all the slaves in three states, when he has no power to free a single one outside of his camp, is regarded in Washington as an act of stultification highly discredit to any one holding the rank of general, supposed to have ordinary intelligence. If the military power is withdrawn from Hunter's department, and his nomination is rescinded throughout the states, it is conceded that the civil power will not complete or counteract what martial law proclaimed, but did not practically execute. The President's policy is supposed to be authoritatively settled by his action in Fremont's case, in which all other military commanders have been, to that state, being amongst the early settlers in that country, where they continued to reside until 1850, when they removed to Wisconsin. She has resided in this city about seven years.

At the age of seventeen she was converted and united with the Free Communion Baptist Church, and from that time until she was called to her heavenly rest, exhibited in her daily walk and conversation the beautiful example and purity of the christian character and life. At the time of her decease she was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Milton, in this county. She was the mother of eleven children, nine of whom survive her, and who cherish her memory with the most tender filial affection.

She was a woman of excellent sense and great energy, possessing a disposition radically social and a heart overflowing with christian kindness and charity towards her fellow creatures.

She was a firm believer in the doctrine of the Sacred Scriptures, and applying their precepts as her guide, and finding her greatest happiness in their constant practice.

Her disease was dropsy, from which she has suffered greatly for the last two years, and for the last two weeks she had to endure the severest pain. But she bore her sufferings with christian fortitude, saying to her children, by whom she was surrounded, "I feel to thank God for every pain, they are the mercies sent to bring me home." Her trust in her Divine Master sustained her to the very last. She spoke of the great change that she knew was surely and rapidly approaching, with calmness and cheerfulness, like one who was soon to remove to a country possessing richer joys and more abundant and permanent sources of joyment, illustrating most beautifully the truth of this language of the savior in whom she believed: "I am the Resurrection and the Life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die."

Funeral services at Milton, in Seventh Day Baptist Church, at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow (Sunday). Family and friends meeting at Mr. Bennett's residence at 10 A. M.

New Silverton, Marion county, Oregon, April 24, of consanguinity, Mrs. SALLY CRANDALL, aged fifty-two years.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Tribune's special.—Gen. Hunter's proclamation, it can be positively stated, was issued without the authority or knowledge of the President, whom it took entirely by surprise. What will be done with it is a question yet to be decided. There was no cabinet meeting to day, and it is not probable that any determination will be definitely made until the three members of the cabinet, Secy Seward and Welles and Mr. Gen. Bates, who are still at Fortress Monroe, return, which will not be until Monday.

The senate committee on public lands have unanimously reported back Senator Wade's bill donating 30,000 acres of land for each senator and representative of every state which provides a college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The house naval committee have authorized the chairman, Mr. Sedgwick, to report the senate bill reorganizing the navy department. It creates three additional bureaus. The committee have also authorized Mr. Sedgwick to report the bill reorganizing the naval service, which was some time since prepared by a sub-committee of both houses. It provided for ten grades, running from an ensign to the rear admiral.

New York, May 16.

A letter from Cumberland, Va., says: An attempt was made on our left to capture some of our wagons, hundreds of which line the roads between here and Buckhows Point, but I cannot learn that they succeeded. During the time the rebels made the attack upon our wagon train, Gen. McClellan, accompanied by his staff, was making a reconnaissance, and came in sight of the rebel cavalry before he was aware of his proximity. By a display of hard fighting he escaped and took command of what force there was at hand, and dispersed the rebels. It is reported here, tonight, that three rebel regiments have been cut off in their retreat, by the burning of Bottom bridge by our forces.

New York, May 17.

The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal 14th has arrived. Among the passengers and Gen. Gilmore, who commanded at the reduction of Fort Pulaski. The steamer Planter had arrived from Charleston, run away with by contraband pilot and crew.

New York, May 17.

The Great Eastern is below.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Herald's dispatch.—The Hunter proclamation has presented an inevitable issue, which it is believed, will result in breaking up of the cabinet. The President has expressed not only dissatisfaction, but indignation. It is ascertained that four members of the cabinet sustain the course of Gen. Hunter, but one at least of those estimated is known to entertain different views. It is stated, positively, that Gen. Hunter will be recalled, and the characteristic firmness of the President will be exhibited in the manner in which he will meet the issue thus forced upon him, and that he will whether with or without the support of the cabinet, act substantially with his repeatedly expressed opinions and intentions.

STRA-URG, May 16. Yesterday afternoon a band of guerrillas made a dash on the railroad beyond Front Royal, and killed one and took 14 prisoners, all of the 28th Pennsylvania. The railroad bridge, 50 feet high and 350 long, over the north fork of the Shenandoah, was completed to-night. The track will be laid and trains will pass to-morrow forenoon. The work was conducted by Gen. Sigel, under the superintendence of G. W. Nagley, government bridge builder. All is quiet in front to-night. It is currently reported that Milroy and Schenck are in occupation of Staunton.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

There will be a special meeting of Washington Engine Company No. 3, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

By order of

D. C. WARD, Foreman.

[No report on account of the lightning.]

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The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Saturday Evening, May 17, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Gen. Hunter's Proclamation.

The proclamation of Gen. Hunter, freeing the slaves in his department, is believed to be genuine, at Washington. It has created great excitement among the politicians there, and it is predicted that the president will modify or revoke it. If, as is asserted, Hunter had no instructions in relation to the slaves, he clearly had a right to do what he has done, if he considered it a military necessity. Situated as he is, with three states to subdue and bring into the Union, in which there is no Union sentiment among the people, with an inadequate force at his command, and the sickly season fast approaching, what else could he do?

There are one million of blacks, laured to the climate, scattered over his department, ready to aid him in his work, if he will give them freedom. If he believes their help available and that without them he could not succeed, he was bound by conscience and military duty to do as he has done.

The President may revoke the proclamation, but he will take the responsibility upon himself of the failure of the campaign which is possible it not probable, in the far south, during the heat of summer, if the course taken by Hunter is not sustained. We hope he will uphold the righteous act of his general, and thus strike a blow at the rebellion which will utterly destroy it.

A REBEL PRISONER SHOT AT CAMP RANDALL.—The Madison Journal of last evening says: "One of the rebel prisoners at camp Randall was shot, this morning, by private Wicks, Capt. Bennett's company, who was acting as one of the sentries. The circumstances, as we hear them, were briefly as follows: One of the prisoners was intruding in a certain nameless respect upon the sentry's beat. The sentry ordered him off. Upon this another prisoner, a brother of the first mentioned, stepped forward and commenced abusing the sentry in the foulest language he was capable of using, applying the most opprobrious epithets to him. Whereupon Wicks raised his musket and shot the offender dead on the spot.

We hear that some of the prisoners have been quite insolent of late. The sentries have been ordered, we are told, to fire upon prisoners who assault them in this manner, and the prisoners duly notified accordingly. This is the first instance where the order has been carried into effect, though we hear that a sentry several days ago upon being called a "Bull-tough of a bitch;" by a prisoner, snapped his musket at him, which missed fire on account of a defective cap.

"Six thousand Illinois boys against 30,000 rebels," says the Chicago Tribune, speaking of the battle of Farmington. Is that quite fair, when there were present in the battle one regiment from Wisconsin, one from Missouri, one from Ohio, and an Iowa battery and regiment of cavalry, and several companies from the 4th Michigan cavalry? Illinois is a good and patriotic state, but some of her sons boast too much, and appear unwilling to credit others for gallantry when merited.

Charleston Mercury says that twelve thousand foreign denizens in New Orleans had organized to fight in defense of New Orleans, but decline going out to fight in the confederate cause. Good for the foreign denizens.

It is reported that the reappearance of gold and silver at Norfolk is welcomed with enthusiasm by the people.—*Richmond.*

How much has the appearance of gold and silver "to do with the enthusiasm" with which the dear "dear old flag" is welcomed in many parts of Secession?

General Scott thinks "Davis will not be caught. He will probably escape, through Texas, into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors who may be taken, I would mete out a system of judicious but liberal hanging."

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, proclaimed martial law in Charleston, on the 5th inst.

It was Gen. Wadsworth and not Gen. Tredway who brought the intelligence of the death of Lieut. Beaumish, as we incorrectly stated yesterday.

Messrs. TALK SALLY.—Gen. Barnside recently issued the following order to the people of North Carolina:

"Wherever, after the issue of this order, shall, within the limits to which the Union army extend in this department, utter words against the government of the United States, will at once be arrested and closely confined. It must be distinctly understood that this department is under martial law, and treason expressed or implied, will meet with speedy punishment."

WELCOME SHOWERS.—Within the last twenty-four hours this vicinity has been visited by several showers of rain which have given a new start to vegetation and relieved the fears of an injurious drought. At Harvard, we understand, the rain fell in torrents, accompanied with hail.

whether I killed any of the secesh or not, but I shot four times at them, that I know of. Our general said that the 8th did the best of any troops that he ever saw, under the same circumstances; and that we laid under a most terrible fire for more than two hours, with no chance to fire at them, they were so far off. But our chances came at last, and if we didn't get them five or six good volleys as has been fired out of any guns during this campaign; and I tell you, the secesh "skedaddled" into the woods at double-quick, and then our cavalry charged on their battery, but could not take it. There was a deserter came into camp, to day, who was in the fight yesterday. Our major asked him a good many questions, and among them, he asked him if any of their men got hurt in the fight? He replied that no one was hurt till a regiment rose up from behind a hill and poured a volley into them that scattered them right and left; and I guess it is so, for I could see them run after we fired on them. I expect you will hear the particulars of the scrimmage in the papers before you get this; and you may hear that the 8th was pretty badly cut up; but there were only two of the regiment killed, and thirty wounded. The killed were both out of our company.

I hear that there is to be a general movement on Corinth within two days, and I shall be one of them. M. H. DOTY.

We have lost our 2d lieutenant, R. D. Beaumish, and Corporal John A. White, and James Rogers is wounded, but will soon be well. It occurred in this wise:—On Thursday morning last we were ordered to take one day's rations in our haversacks and start for Corinth. We did so, and came upon the enemy's pickets about 10 o'clock. We kept up a lively fire with them until dark, when we retired about two miles back for the night. On the following morning the firing again began with more spirit than on the preceding day, and as the day advanced the firing increased, the enemy being about 40,000 strong, moving in solid column, and firing their cannon with wonderful rapidity. Our forces kept gradually falling back, our object being to call them out far enough to let our right, under Grant and Buell, come in their rear, and cut them off. About two o'clock in the afternoon they were within musket shot of us, their batteries throwing shot, shell and grape over our heads and in our ranks at an awful rate. Here was a place to try men's souls I tell you. While lying here the lieutenant colonel of the 47th Illinois had his leg taken off, which resulted in his death. At the time it occurred he was standing within a few feet of me, talking to our orderly. The time had now arrived for us to show ourselves, and when the word was given we advanced to the top of the hill and rose up *en masse*, and now the rebels down like leaves, while they broke ranks and skedaddled for a ravine in their rear, but hundreds of them fell before they reached it, as the cavalry, who charged about this time, testify. Here our gallant lieutenant fell, as did also Corporal White, both killed by the same shell. The shot struck the lieutenant between the knee and the body, splintering the bone into thousands of pieces and mangling the body awfully. White was struck in the groin, tearing his intestines and scattering them on the ground; both died after a few hours. Rogers was wounded by a piece of shell which struck him on the thigh, but did him no serious injury, and he will soon recover; but we have met with an irreparable loss in the persons of our lieutenant and corporal, for two better men never lived. When bearing Lieut. Beaumish from the field, he told the boys to leave him, as he must die, and return to the ranks to fight the enemy. He leaves a regiment of friends to mourn his loss. Our regiment has been complimented by our brigade commander, Gen. Palmer, and several other generals, for their gallant conduct during the fight. Col. Loomis said that if he had eight regiments like the 8th Wisconsin he would take Corinth, but this would be impossible, although a braver regiment never fought than the 8th. We stood up under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, as uncondemned as if there was no one but ourselves on the field.

DEAR BROTHER.—The eighth was under a four hour's steady fire, most of the time lying under the brow of a hill; but when the order came for the 8th to advance to the top of the hill, we arose, marched to the top, delivered a volley, dropped down, loaded, raised, fired again, and so on until we had fired four rounds baring the fifth in the musket. After the fourth volley had been fired we were ordered to fall back slowly; in falling back, a shell from the rebel battery to the left of us went through the right of our company, killing our second lieutenant, R. D. Beaumish, our first corporal, John A. White, and wounding James Rogers. Four boys—Bill McNair, William Trask, Thomas Boles and myself—took the lieutenant and carried him about a mile, when from sheer exhaustion we took him into the woods and laid him down, and McNair and myself went after an ambulance. McNair went into camp before he found an ambulance, and I, meeting some boys carrying John White, took hold and helped carry him to camp, then, being about a mile from camp. I have now on my pants leg a large spot of blood which I intend to leave there to keep me in mind of the battle of Farmington, May 9th, 1862. HENRY WHITTIER.

A MAN FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS.—Yesterday morning Mr. Michael Norton discovered a dead man in the woods on his farm in the town of Emmett. Who he was, what was his name, how he came there, what caused his death, no one knows. He was visited by Dr. Coffey, who found his body so far decomposed, that nothing could be ascertained relative to the disease that carried him off. He may have wandered off, where he was found, in a fit of insanity and perished.—*Watertown Dem.*

Lieut. Anson Doolittle, of Gen. Hunter's staff, is raising a company of colored men, and has just returned from a tour of inspection in the town of Emmett. Who he was, what was his name, how he came there, what caused his death, no one knows. He was visited by Dr. Coffey, who found his body so far decomposed, that nothing could be ascertained relative to the disease that carried him off. He may have wandered off, where he was found, in a fit of insanity and perished.—*Watertown Dem.*

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The war department has received a dispatch from General Mitchell, dated Huntsville, Alabama, May 15th, stating that on the 13th General Negley's expedition from Pulaski, supported by Colonel Little's expedition from Athens entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Tennessee river, and destroying a portion of the ferry boats. Hearing of our approach, the enemy removed their artillery, &c., before we arrived. Expecting an obstinate defense of the passage of Elk river, Gen. Mitchell accompanied the expedition. The enemy fled at our approach.

An expedition sent immediately to secure a bridge across Shad creek and the ferry below, which was doubtless accomplished.

There are now about 1,500 rebel cavalry this side of the river, in small bands, whom we will hunt down. Mitchell says: "We have exterminated a gunboat, and I will soon pay my respects to the enemy in the eastern region under my command."

St. Louis, May 16.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the northern part of the state communicates the following:

On Wednesday morning, May 14th, a soldier belonging to Col. Cameron's regiment was shot and killed, when on his way homeward upon a furlough, by some rebel assassin, when near Plattsburgh, N.Y., about 20 miles from Cameron. He was unarmed, and was murdered from sheer malice by an assassin.

Col. Catherwood, who is most energetic in suppressing the bushwhacking banditti, as soon as the fact was known, despatched a party of cavalry in pursuit of the murderers, who, it is believed, can be identified, and one man against whom there are circumstances of suspicion, was taken and brought a prisoner to the camp at Cameron. Hope is entertained of securing the guilty man at any rate, and bringing him to punishment.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Union prisoners from Richmond report a large number of families going south. They say that Jeff. Davis had gone to Tuscaloosa, Ala. The Union sentiment at Richmond was strong and increasing.

The secretary of war has ordered the release of the rebel Colonel W. F. Baldwin, of Virginia, to be exchanged for Colonel Cameron.

Capt. J. H. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Without waiting further for official reports, which have not yet reached us, I wish to bear testimony to the splendid conduct of Hooker's and Kearney's divisions, under command of Gen. Heintzelman, in the battle of Williamsburg. Their bearing was worthy of veterans. Hooker's division, for hours, gallantly withstood the attack of greatly superior numbers, with very heavy loss. Kearney arrived in time to restore the fortune of the day, and came gallantly into action. I shall probably have occasion to call attention to other commands, and wish to do injury to them by mentioning them now. Had I read the full information I now have in regard to the troops above named, when I first telegraphed, they would have been specially mentioned and commended. I spoke only of what I knew at the time, and I shall rejoice to do full justice to all engaged.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The skillful and gallant conduct of Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, and the forces under his command, which resulted in the capture of Norfolk and the evacuation of the shore batteries erected by the rebels at Sewall's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the iron clad steamer Merrimack, is regarded as among the important successes of the present war. The President therefore orders that his thanks, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, be communicated by the war department to Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the brilliant operations mentioned by order of the President, made at the city of Norfolk on the 11th day of May, 1862.

R. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New York, May 16.

The Express says: A brigade to be composed entirely of colored soldiers, offered by white men, is now being raised in this city. The brigade is to consist of five regiments, the command of which is to be given to John Greighton, formerly lieutenant colonel of the New York 6th, Billy Wilson's. The command of one of the regiments has been tendered to a captain of the Five Zealours.

Chicago, May 15.

A special dispatch to the Tribune says: The steamer Gladiator has arrived from Pittsburgh, and there was a rumor at the launch that Beaumish had been killed in the fight. Gen. Halleck, asking for an armistice of 10 days. This was subsequently corroborated by despatches. It was said the matter was under consideration, when the Gladiator left.

(Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Marshal Lamson is reported to be at work with five or six aids in Duff Green's Row, picking out fugitive slaves from Maryland. Four hundred loyal blacks of all ages are being taught in a school here.

Gen. C. S. Hamilton's abrupt dismissal from the command of his division, by Gen. McClellan, excites great sympathy here, where he is now.

It is reported that the military guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by guards are withdrawing the road would be destroyed in twenty-four hours. The hostility of residents of the valley of Virginia to the government is implacable.

The senate by acclamation confirmed the nomination to a full major generalship of Gen. Wool. The nomination expressed that the promotion was made for gallant and meritorious conduct in the capture of Norfolk.

A mother and three small children, alleged fugitives from Prince George county, Md., were seized in Maryland quarters on Capitol Hill by Michael Rogers, who, accompanied by lawyer Bradley, and slaveholders, and five deputies, searched vainly for others for whom he held processes. He is said to have sixty or seventy writs already. Fifty others returned to day to their Maryland masters.

The President says Gen. Hunter's proclamation was issued without his knowledge or authority. He is much exercised in mind about it, and says Gen. Hunter not only had no authority to issue such a proclamation, but he was specially enjoined not to do so, with matters political. On the other hand, some of the most influential members of the cabinet are in opposition cannot but be endorsed.

Great excitement has been caused here by this proclamation. It is not known whether it was issued under instructions from the government or not. It was expected that Wickliffe or some other border state man would introduce a resolution of inquiry, but the signal defeat sustained on the amendment forbidding the employment

of blacks in the military service, perhaps causes hesitation.

(Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

CAIRO, May 16.

The sanitary condition of the soldiers at this military post is extremely disheartening. The collection of pools of stagnant water within the levee is bringing forth its legitimate fruit in the sickness and death of the unfortunate soldiers compelled to reside in the government barracks. Out of the 63d Illinois regiment—Col. Moro's—nearly two hundred are in the hospitals already, and the rest soon will be if some measures be not devised to clear the city of the superabundant water and filth.

Gen. Halleck is daily receiving reinforcements from the east via the Ohio and Tennessee rivers. The steamer Platte Valley arrived this evening with the 7th Missouri, from Lexington, Missouri.

The steamer Imperial arrived here (at Cairo) last night, with 800 sick and wounded, en route for St. Louis.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

CHICAGO, May 17.

Special to the Tribune from Cairo.—The gunboat Cincinnati has been got off the bottom of the river at Fort Wright. It was supposed she would leave for Cairo, yesterday.

The Memphis Appeal, of the 11th, contains a letter from a correspondent, who says, in the naval engagement, the rebel loss was eight killed and sixteen wounded.

New York, May 17.

Times' special.—The President's proclamation excites scarcely any interest in Washington. No one attaching any importance as to the efficiency to produce the end designed. Martial law is only enforced by martial power, and Hunter has no force at his command adequate to enforce this proclamation. His declaring freedom to all the slaves in three states, when he has no power to free a single one outside of his camp, is regarded in Washington as an act of stultification highly discredit to any one holding the rank of general, supposed to have ordinary intelligence. If the military power is withdrawn from Hunter's command, and his proclamation is executed throughout the states, it is considered that the civil power will not complete or counteract what martial law proclaimed, but did not practically execute. The President's policy is supposed to be authoritatively settled by his action in Fremont's case, in which all his cabinet concurred. Fremont fled by proclamation the slaves of all men engaged in the rebellion. Hunter's proclamation frees the slaves of all men in three states, whether they have engaged in rebellion or not, punishing loyalists as well as traitors, and all because he has declared martial law where he has confessedly no ability to execute. It is understood that Hunter took no specific instructions from the President in regard to the management of matters in his department, but was left, as all other military commanders have been, to his own discretion in his attempt to re-establish the constitution and laws in the rebel states. It is said the President will be waited on this evening by gentlemen to ascertain under what authority Hunter is acting.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Tribune's special.—Gen. Hunter's proclamation, it can be positively stated, was issued without the authority or knowledge of the President, whom it took entirely by surprise. What will be done with it is a question yet to be decided. There was no cabinet meeting to day, and it is not probable that any determination will be definitely made until the three members of the cabinet, Secy Seward and Welles and Army Gen. Bates, who are still at Fortress Monroe, return, which will not be until Monday.

The senate committee on public lands have unanimously reported back Senator Wicks's bill donating 30,000 acres of land for each senator and representative to every state which provides a college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The house naval committee have authorized the chairman, Mr. Sedgwick, to report the senate bill reorganizing the navy department. It creates three additional bureaus. The committee have also authorized Mr. Sedgwick to report the bill reorganizing the naval service, which was some time since prepared by the subcommittee of both houses. It provided for ten grades, ranging from a cadet to the rear admiral.

New York, May 16.

A letter from Cumberland, Va., says: An attempt was made on our left to capture some of our wagons, hundreds of which line the roads between here and Buckhouse Point, but I cannot learn that they succeeded. During the time the rebels made the attack upon our wagon train, Gen. McClellan, accompanied by his staff, was making a reconnaissance, and came in sight of the rebel cavalry before he was aware of his proximity. By dint of riding he escaped and took command of what force there was at hand, and dispersed the rebels. It is reported that eight, three rebel regiments have been cut off in their retreat, by the burning of Bottom bridge by our forces.

New York, May 17.

The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal 14th has arrived. Among the passengers are Gen. Gilmore, who commanded at the reduction of Fort Pulaski. The steamer Planter had arrived from Charleston, run away with by contraband pilot and crew.

New York, May 17.

The Great Eastern is below.

Herald's dispatch.—The Hunter proclamation has presented an inevitable issue, which it is believed, will result in the breaking up of the cabinet. The President has expressed not only dissatisfaction, but indignation. It is ascertained that four members of the cabinet sustain the course of Gen. Hunter, but one at least of those estimated to be likely to entertain different views. It is stated, positively, that Gen. Hunter will be recalled, and the characteristic firmness of the President will be exhibited in the manner in which he will meet the issue thus forced upon him, and that he will whether with or without the support of the cabinet, act substantially with his repeatedly expressed opinions and intentions.

STAMPAUGH, May 16.

Yesterday afternoon a band of guerrillas made a dash on the railroad beyond Front Royal, and killed one and took 14 prisoners, all of the 28th Pennsylvania. The railroad bridge, 50 feet high and 350 long, over the north fork of the Shenandoah, was completed to-night. The track will be laid and trains will pass to-morrow Greenoon. The works were constructed in 46 hours, under the superintendence of G. W. Nagle, government bridge builder. All went right to-night. It is currently reported that Mifroy and Schenck are in occupation of Staunton.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

[No report on account of the lightning.]

There will be a special meeting of Washington Engine Company No. 3, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

By order of D. C. WARD, Foreman.

Wisconsin Killed and Wounded at Williamsburg.

The Milwaukee News says: We are indebted to a correspondent belonging to the 5th Wisconsin regiment for the annexed list of the Wisconsin killed and wounded at the battle of Williamsburg.

KILLED.

Adolph A. Schirmer, Hartwell C. Hern, Edwin Austin, Henry M. Johnson, Wm A. Reid, Thos H. Wheelock.

WOUNDED.

Adj. T. E. West, Joseph Allen, James Conlan, G. W. Adams, G. H. Cooper, F. B. Kiddle, L. Taylor, Chas. Kossinger, John Michael, Joseph Luener, Peter Anderson, George Thorgate, R. W. Walker, Rush B. Webster, W. C. Stevens, Jesse Anson, Lucius Hall, Millard B. Ward, Samuel Gower, Capt. W. A. Bogh, A. Dawes, G. M. Chamberlain, James R. Strong, Wm Sanderson, Capt. B. C. Hawkins, Geo. W. Moore, John J. Daniels, Dallas Case, John Simonds, Ed. R. Shoemaker, James Wait, John H. Leavy, A. B. Moore.

DIED.

Deported this life for the spiritual world, at the residence of her husband, David Hunter, in this city, on the 10th inst. Mrs. M. D. B. HALL, nee SEXTON, aged 70 years, 1 month and 1 day.

She was born at the town of Orono, in the county of New London, Connecticut, on the 10th day of April, 1822, and married at Plainfield, Oreg. county, N. Y., on the 27th day of August, 1848, and in March 1849, she and her husband removed to Jefferson county, N. Y., in that state, being amongst the early settlers in that county, where they continued to reside until 1871, when they removed to Wisconsin. She has resided in this city about seven years.

At the age of seventeen she was converted and united with the Free Communion Baptist Church, and from that time until she was called to her heavenly rest, she was in her daily walk and conversation the best example of piety and purity of the christian character and life. At the time of her decease she was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Milton, in this county. She was the mother of eleven children, nine of whom survive her, and who cherish her memory with the most tender filial affection.

She was a woman of excellent taste and great energy, and a devoted mother, and a heart overflowing with christian kindness and charity towards her fellow creatures.

She was a most firm believer in the doctrine of the Sacred Scriptures, adopting their precepts as her guide, and finding her greatest happiness in their constant practice.

The disease was dropsy, from which she had suffered greatly for the last two years, and for the last two weeks she had to endure the most pain. But she bore her sufferings with christian fortitude, saying to her children, by whom she was surrounded, "I feel to thank God for every pain, they are His messengers sent to bring me home." Her trust in her Divine Master was firm to the very end. She spoke of the great change that she knew was surely and rapidly approaching, with calmness and cheerfulness, like one who was soon to remove to a country possessing milder skies and more abundant and permanent sources of enjoyment, illustrating most beautifully the truth of the language of the savior in which she believed: "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die."

Funeral services at Milton, on Seventh Day Baptist Church, at 1 o'clock P. M., to-morrow (Sunday). Family and friends meeting at Mr. Bennett's residence at 10 A. M.

New Silverton, Marion county, Oregon, April 25th, 1872. Mrs. SALLY GRUNDALD, aged 18 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sweet Potatoe Plants.

I HAVE a large lot of Sweet Potatoe Plants, which I will sell. Call at my place. DUBOIS SASSI, BLIND & GLASS DEPOT.

GUNSMITH.

THE undersigned has located his shop on the corner of the 1st and 2nd streets, where he is prepared to Repair Guns, Pistols, Locks and Sewing Machines.

Keys Fitted, &c., &c.

POWDER AND SHOT

THE best quality obtainable on hand. 4000 lbs. lot to any reasonable person. J. S. GUNN, Janesville, May 16th, 1862.

COFFEE BEANS.

A SUPERB selection from the China Reg. For sale at the Hardware and Seed Store. J. S. GUNN, Janesville, May 16th, 1862.

FRESH NEW AND NICE GOODS!

Just Received

SMITH & BOSTWICK'S.

THE only place in this city where you can find an elegant assortment of

Alexander's Kid Gloves,

unparalleled backs.

The only place in the city where you can find a beautiful set of the

Real Swiss Embroidery

for one dollar.

THE only place in the city where you can find a splendid stock of

French Prints.

The only place in this city where you can buy an elegant shilling

BLACK SILK

for one dollar.

The only place in this city where you can get elegant styles of

FRENCH GINGHAMS.

The only place in this city where you can find A. T. Stewart & Co.'s latest importations of

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

The only place in this city where you can buy seven-fold goods

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

for one dollar.

The only place in this state where you can buy the

BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS

for one shilling per yard.

THE only place in this state where you can buy

LINENS, CAMBRICS AND LAUNNS

to the greatest variety.

The only place in the country where you can buy

Eight Pairs Splendid White Hose

for one dollar.

The only place in the country where you can buy the

PATENT WHITE RIBBED HOSE

for three-fourths of a dollar.

The only place in the country where you can find everything in the

DRY GOODS LINE

that you can buy for the small price to have, for we

HAVE GOT THE GOODS

and are bound to sell them.

Respectfully submitted, SMITH & BOSTWICK.

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Presents advantages in all respects equal, and in some superior, to those of other companies doing business in the northwest. Its rates, its plan of operations, and its basis, are identical with the best companies in this country and Europe. Its age, and consequently its accumulations, are not equal to theirs in amount, but in proportion to the age of risks, and amount at risk, they will compare favorably with the most successful.

Its assets, which have resulted solely from the accumulations of three years, amount to \$56,681.20, and its annual income, from policies now in force, over \$65,000.

Its assets and business are constantly increasing. Its losses have been promptly paid. Its trustees are well known, honorable business men, and are capable of managing an institution of this kind, as men in any other portion of the United States. The experience of the company thus far proves that we can have as reliable companies in the west as any where else, if we will, and self-interest certainly indicates that we should have them, and build up home interests in every practicable way. In the above respects, this company claims equality with its co-workers, and in the following superiority: It obtains the greater portion of its business in the healthiest portion of the United States, thus having the advantage of a less percentage of loss; it receives higher rates of interest on its investments, thus making more rapid accumulations—both very important items in Life Insurance; and its expenses have been less in proportion to its business than any other new company doing business in the United States.

S. S. DAGGETT, President.

A. W. KELLAND, Secretary.

B. G. WILSON, General Agent.

The company has a large number of lives insured in Janesville. Applications for insurance received by the agent, William Merrill, at his law office in Lippin's block.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Card.

TREAT & DODGE, Physicians and Surgeons, Janesville, Wis.

Office in Jackson & Smith's New Block, East Milwaukee street, at 1st St. Janesville, May 14, 1862.

REMOVAL!

DR. B. F. DENDENBACH HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOMS to the new block of Jenkins & Berry, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Minor, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.

ALBERT CONSTOCK, D. D. HARTWICK

COMSTOCK & HARTWICK, Attorneys and Counsellors, No. 60 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

EOHLIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors, 103 N. 3rd St.

READY-MADE CLOTHING CLOTHES, CAMBRICS, VESTINGS, and

Gents' Furnishing Goods, West Milwaukee St., between East and Central Bldgs. Janesville, Wisconsin.

CUSTOM WORK Done in a superior manner, and in the most prompt style.

2 Night Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a single remedy, if neglected, often terminate seriously. Here are some of the importance of getting a Cough or Slight Cold in the first stage, to which the beginning would lead to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon, create the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hoarseness, Sore in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers will find them essential for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Sold in Janesville by TAYLOR & CHILDS, G. R. CURTIS, and all dealers in medicines. J. H. LAWSON.

Grand Display of Military Goods!

MISS REYNOLDS has been informed that the ladies of Janesville and vicinity that she has just returned from the eastern market with the largest and most beautiful selection of Military Goods to be found east of New York city. Her stock consists chiefly of the newest styles of Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery, French and American Flowers, Hand Laces, Broad Edge Ribbons, and all the latest novelties in the trade. Ladies are invited to call and see the goods, the sale of which is exclusively confined to her establishment.

Bonnets Trimmed and Trimmings for 50c, which will look as well as new.

Dresses Made or Cut to Order.

It is now fully understood that the best variety of goods, the most carefully selected work, and the cheapest in this city, will be found at the ladies' Millinery Rooms, west side Milwaukee street in Janesville. J. H. REYNOLDS.

GREAT BARGAINS! L. MOSES (closing out his entire stock of FURNITURE! which must and will be sold in the next two or three weeks.

Come and See before purchasing elsewhere.

22-N. 3rd Street, between Adams and Milwaukee streets, will be left for collection. L. MOSES, Janesville, May 17th, 1862.

FRESH FRUITS! RECEIVED TO-DAY AT WHEELLOCK'S. FRESH Potatoes, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Pineapples, Apples, Strawberries, Raspberries, Clams, Cove Oysters, garden &c. &c. Picked from the best of the State, and all kinds of Pickles. Also some of the finest Marmalades, London Club and Worcester-shire Sauce, &c. &c. Janesville, May 17th, 1862.

New Books. THE History of the South, or the Rational of the American Conflict, by R. W. Reynolds. Also, the History of the South, by R. W. Reynolds. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Pay Your Taxes. CITY OFFICE for sale myself MERRY & BRON'S

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Presents advantages in all respects equal, and in some superior, to those of other companies doing business in the northwest. Its rates, its plan of operations, and its basis, are identical with the best companies in this country and Europe. Its age, and consequently its accumulations, are not equal to theirs in amount, but in proportion to the age of risks, and amount at risk, they will compare favorably with the most successful.

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S. S. DAGGETT, President.

A. W. KELLAND, Secretary.

B. G. WILSON, General Agent.

The company has a large number of lives insured in Janesville. Applications for insurance received by the agent, William Merrill, at his law office in Lippin's block.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Card.

TREAT & DODGE, Physicians and Surgeons, Janesville, Wis.

Office in Jackson & Smith's New Block, East Milwaukee street, at 1st St. Janesville, May 14, 1862.

REMOVAL!

DR. B. F. DENDENBACH HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOMS to the new block of Jenkins & Berry, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Minor, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.

ALBERT CONSTOCK, D. D. HARTWICK

COMSTOCK & HARTWICK, Attorneys and Counsellors, No. 60 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

EOHLIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors, 103 N. 3rd St.

READY-MADE CLOTHING CLOTHES, CAMBRICS, VESTINGS, and

Gents' Furnishing Goods, West Milwaukee St., between East and Central Bldgs. Janesville, Wisconsin.

CUSTOM WORK Done in a superior manner, and in the most prompt style.

2 Night Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a single remedy, if neglected, often terminate seriously. Here are some of the importance of getting a Cough or Slight Cold in the first stage, to which the beginning would lead to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon, create the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hoarseness, Sore in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers will find them essential for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Sold in Janesville by TAYLOR & CHILDS, G. R. CURTIS, and all dealers in medicines. J. H. LAWSON.

Grand Display of Military Goods!

MISS REYNOLDS has been informed that the ladies of Janesville and vicinity that she has just returned from the eastern market with the largest and most beautiful selection of Military Goods to be found east of New York city. Her stock consists chiefly of the newest styles of Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery, French and American Flowers, Hand Laces, Broad Edge Ribbons, and all the latest novelties in the trade. Ladies are invited to call and see the goods, the sale of which is exclusively confined to her establishment.

Bonnets Trimmed and Trimmings for 50c, which will look as well as new.

Dresses Made or Cut to Order.

It is now fully understood that the best variety of goods, the most carefully selected work, and the cheapest in this city, will be found at the ladies' Millinery Rooms, west side Milwaukee street in Janesville. J. H. REYNOLDS.

GREAT BARGAINS! L. MOSES (closing out his entire stock of FURNITURE! which must and will be sold in the next two or three weeks.

Come and See before purchasing elsewhere.

22-N. 3rd Street, between Adams and Milwaukee streets, will be left for collection. L. MOSES, Janesville, May 17th, 1862.

FRESH FRUITS! RECEIVED TO-DAY AT WHEELLOCK'S. FRESH Potatoes, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Pineapples, Apples, Strawberries, Raspberries, Clams, Cove Oysters, garden &c. &c. Picked from the best of the State, and all kinds of Pickles. Also some of the finest Marmalades, London Club and Worcester-shire Sauce, &c. &c. Janesville, May 17th, 1862.

New Books. THE History of the South, or the Rational of the American Conflict, by R. W. Reynolds. Also, the History of the South, by R. W. Reynolds. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Pay Your Taxes. CITY OFFICE for sale myself MERRY & BRON'S

LEGAL.

Merch's Sale on Foreclosure.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
McNoughton, assignee of Kline & Kellogg,
vs. J. H. May, Nathan Baker, S. C. Spaulding,
Raynor, Geo. Millburn, ss trustees of Wm.
H. Baker, 1 O O P J C Caney, Seth H Mangum,
and A Hyatt Smith.
Foreclosure and sale of real estate of fore-
closed and rule of said court, as ordered in the above
captioned case on the 26th day of January, 1902, in favor
of above named plaintiff, against the above named
defendants, after offer for sale by public auction at the
highest bidder, at the circuit court room, in
Janesville, Wis, in said county of Rock, on

TUESDAY DAY OF MAY, 1902,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
the following persons were present, to wit:
The sheriff of said county, (J. C. Cook) to whom
notice had been given, the clerk of said
court, and several persons residing in the vicinity
of said village, or so much thereof as may be sub-
ject to said judgment, and as many who wished
to participate without material injury to the parties, after-

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

RELIANCE WORKS
OF
WARD P. ALLEN & Co.
(Formerly Dicker & Seattle)
290, 292 & 294 East Water Street
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
We are now receiving the largest and best selected
assortment of
RUNCH BURN MILL STONES
and
Patent Anker Bolting Cloths
brought to the western country. We are also
prepared to furnish, of our own manufacture,

WHEEL GRIST MILLS,
WATER WHEELS,
BLASTING,
HOISTING SCREWS,
LIGHTER SCREWS,
DANFORS MILL PICKS,
TRUSS STAFFS,
MILL Gearing of All Descriptions.
Also,
Smut Mills,
CRATERS & BRAN DUSTERS.
ESTABLISHED made to order, and REPAIRING
with despatch.
Estimates furnished, and Pattern Books sent on
application.
EDWARD F. ALLIS & CO.,
Union Envelopes!
"Very" Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag
and other Union beautifully printed on them, may be
seen at the

